

REMARKS

In response to the restriction requirement, Applicant elects Group I as defined by the Examiner, with traverse.

The Examiner correctly notes that a process of making a product and the product may be distinct inventions if the product as claimed can be made by another material different process. The Examiner suggests that the product as claimed here can be made by such a material different process "such as laminating by heat (welding) or glueing."

However, the Examiner has not established such a material different process. In particular, method claim 4 in step (c) states: "laminating the outer and inner layers together." Thus, claim 4 covers laminating by heat (welding) or glueing. According to the dictionary, the term "laminates" means "to unite (layers of material) by an adhesive or other means." Webster's Ninth New Collegiate Dictionary, Merriam-Webster, Springfield, Massachusetts (copy of definition enclosed). Clearly step (c) of claim 4 is sufficiently broad to cover laminating by heat (welding) or glueing. Therefore, the Examiner has not established that the product of claim 1 can be made by a materially different process than that of claim 4.

Please note that Applicant has added new claim 15 which is similar to claim 4 wherein "laminating" in step (c) has been replaced by "attaching." Certainly there is no materially different process than that of claim 15 for making the envelope of claim 2.

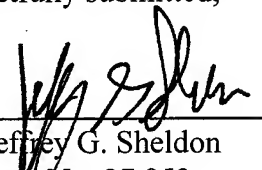
Applicant by this amendment has also added a product by process claim, namely claim 16. Since that claim depends from method claims 4 and 15, it is impossible for the product of claim 16 to be made by a materially different process.

In view of the foregoing arguments, all the claims presented herein should be examined.

Respectfully submitted,

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By


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and their time derivatives and that in the potential energy and kinetic energy compare HAMILTONIAN
 acuna (1784): a small lake or pond
 a flowing-mass of mingled volcanoes

Indic language of West Punjab
 adj [LL laicus, fr. LGk laikos, fr. Gk. laikos] (1563): of or relating to the laity: SEQUENTIAL
 (a) adj
 (99): a political system characterized by control and influence
 a-ciz-ing (ca. 1865): 1: to reduce to lay
 rection of or open to laymen. — laici-za-

(69): having a relaxed style or character
 per-watermarked with fine lines running
 DVE PAPER

OE leger; akin to OHG legar bed, OE
 f. 12c) 1 dial Brit: a resting or sleeping
 or living place of a wild animal: DEN-

fly Scot (ca. 1560): to cause to sink
 (northern dial.) lord, lard lord Scot (12c)
 ly \-la- adj

LAISSEZ-FAIRE
 -zä-, -fä-) n [F laissez faire, imper-
 o (as they choose)] (1825): 1: a doctrine
 ference in economic affairs beyond the
 maintenance of peace and property rights
 characterized by a usu. deliberate absti-
 nence esp. with individual freedom
 aire adj

fr. laissez passer let (someone) pass
 lait milk, fr. L lact-, lac — more at
 GALATION of fine particles on the surface
 rd movement of water (as when excessive)

1: the people of a religious faith as distin-
 guishing the mass of the people as distinguish-
 session or those specially skilled
 (Gk Laioi): a king of Thebes slain by his
 in oracle

3: fr. OF lac lake, fr. L lacus; akin to
 (c): a considerable inland body of stan-
 r liquid (as lava, oil, or pitch)
 v lacca, fr. L lakk — more at LACQUER

pigment prepared from lac or cochineal
 ight translucent organic pigments com-
 e dye absorbed on or combined with
 E2 — laky \-lä-kä- adj

1: to cause (blood) to undergo a physi-
 c: hemoglobin becomes dissolved in the
 adergo the process by which hemoglobin
 alling built on piles in a lake; specif: one
 lake dweller n

1: an area fronting on a lake
 co (Coregonus artedii) found from Lake
 xior and northward and important as a
 : CISCO

-klän(d)- \-lä- [Lakeland, England] (1923)
 rather small harsh-coated straight-legg-

associated with a lake; esp: a fish living
 r \-lä- (1798): the shore of a lake; val-

LEFRONT
 rious salmon and trout found in lakes
 n char (Salvelinus namaycush) that is
 sh in northern lakes

1) (1599): 1: one hundred thousand
 mber — lakh adj

NL, fr. Gk lalia chatter, fr. lalain to chat
 more at LAMENT] speech disorder (of
 (d) Scot var of LOWLAND

Scots as spoken and written in the low
 used for a concrete-filled cylindrical sta-

AG
 ling [of Scand origin; akin to ON leim-
 e] v (1596): to beat soundly: THRASH-
 flee hastily: SCRAM

ried flight esp. from the law (on the
 na) (1654): a Lamaist monk
 1817): the Mahayana Buddhism of Tibet
 intric and shamanistic ritual and a dom-
 ided by the Dalai Lama — La-maist

adj (1846): of or relating to Lamaism
 n [J. B. de Monet Lamarck] (1844):
 asserting that environmental changes caus-
 is and plants that are transmitted to

lamasery \-lä-m-ä-ser-ä- n, pl -series [F lamaserie, fr. lama + Per sarai
 (1849): a monastery of lamas
 lamaze \-lä-mä-zä- adj [Fernand Lamaze 1957 Fr. obstetrician] (1965)
 relating to or being a method of childbirth that involves psychologi-
 and physical preparation by the mother in order to suppress pain
 facilitate delivery without drugs

lam \-lä- n [ME, fr. OE; akin to OHG
 lambe, elaho elk — more at ELK] (bef.
 1) a: a young sheep; esp: one that
 is less than one year old or without per-
 nent teeth b: the young of various
 animals (as the smaller antelopes) other
 than sheep 2 a: a gentle or weak per-
 son b: DEAR, PET c: a person easily
 enticed or deceived esp. in trading securi-
 ties 3 a: the flesh of a lamb used as
 food b: LAMBSKIN

lam vi (bef. 12c): to bring forth a lamb
 1: to bring forth (a lamb) 2: to
 (ewes) at lambing time — lam-ber
 -or n

laminate or lam-bast \-lä-m-ä-st, -bast/
 prob. fr. \-lä-m-ä-bast- (1637): 1: to
 ult violently: BEAT, WHIP 2: to at-
 verbally: CENSURE

lam \-lä-m-ä- n [Gk, of Sem origin;
 to Heb lamedh lamed] (15c): 1: the
 letter of the Greek alphabet — see
 ALPHABET table 2: one thousandth of a
 centimeter 3: an uncharged unstab-
 le elementary particle that has a mass
 times that of an electron and that
 says typically into a nucleon and a pion

lam-en-cy \-lä-m-bän-sä- n, pl -cies (1817)
 the quality, state, or an instance of being
 lament
 lament \-lä-m-bän- adj [L lament-,
 -mens, prp. of lamere to lick — more
 at LAM] (1647): 1: playing lightly on or
 over a surface: FLICKERING 2: softly
 or radiant 3: marked by lightness or brilliance esp. of expres-

lam-bent-ly adv
 Lambert \-lä-m-bärt- n [Johann H. Lambert 1777 Ger. physicist &
 philosopher] (1915): the centimeter-gram-second unit of brightness
 equal to the brightness of a perfectly diffusing surface that radiates or
 emits one lumen per square centimeter

lam \-lä-m-kil- n (ca. 1790): SHEEP LAUREL
 lam-bran \-lä-m-brän- n, pl -brän- n [F] (1725): 1: a scarf used to
 cover a knight's helmet 2: a short decorative drapery for a shelf edge
 or the top of a window casing: VALANCE

lam-skin \-lä-m-skin- n (14c): a lamb's skin or a small fine-grade
 skin or the leather made from either; specif: such a skin dressed
 with the wool on and used esp. for winter clothing

lam-quar \-lä-m-kwä(r)- n (1773): 1: a goosefoot
 (Lepidium album) with glaucous foliage that is sometimes used as a
 herb — usu. used in pl. but sing. or pl. in constr. 2: any of several
 herbs — usu. used in pl. but sing. or pl. in constr.

lam \-lä-m-ä- adj; lam-est [ME, fr. OE lama; akin to OHG lam
 Lith limit to break down] (bef. 12c): 1 a: having a body part
 and esp. a limb so disabled as to impair freedom of movement (a ~ old
 man) b: marked by stiffness and soreness (a ~ shoulder) 2: lack-
 ing useful or desirable substance: WEAK (a ~ excuse) 3: sing: not
 known in the know: SQUARE — lam-ely adv — lame-ness n

lam \-lä-m-ä- adj; lam-ing (14c): 1: to make lame: CRIPPLE 2: to make
 or ineffective: DISABLE
 lam \-lä-m-ä- n [MF, fr. L lamina] (1586): 1: a thin plate esp. of
 metal 2: pl: small overlapping steel plates joined to slide on
 another (as in medieval armor)

lam \-lä-mä, lä- n [F] (1922): a broadcloth clothing fabric made from
 various fibers combined with tinsel filling threads often of gold
 color

lam-bran \-lä-m-brän- n (1929): a dull-witted person: DOLT —
 lam-bran or lame-brained \-bränd- adj

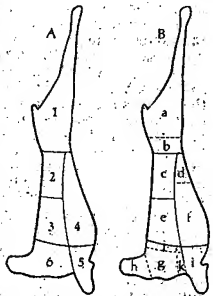
lam \-lä-m-äd- n (Heb lamedh, lit., ox goad] (1665): the 12th letter
 of the Hebrew alphabet — see ALPHABET table
 lam-duck \-lä-m-däk- n (1761): 1: one that falls behind in achievement: WEAK-
 2: an elected official or group continuing to hold political office
 during a usu. brief interim between the election and the inauguration of
 the successor — lame-duck \-lä-m-däk- adj

lam \-lä-m-äl- n, pl lamellae \-lä-m-äl- n [NL, fr. lamella] (1794): 1: composed of or arranged in lamel-
 -liform
 lam \-lä-m-äl- n, pl lamellae \-lä-m-äl- n (1826): 1: composed of or fur-
 nished with lamellae 2: LAMELLIFORM — lam-lately adv

lam \-lä-m-äl- n, pl lamellae \-lä-m-äl- n (ca. 1903): 1: formation or division
 of lamellae 2: LAMELLA
 lam \-lä-m-äl- n, pl lamellae \-lä-m-äl- n [NL Lamellibranchia,
 -branchia + L branchia gill — more at BRANCHIA] (1855): any of a
 class (Lamellibranchia) of bivalve mollusks (as clams, oysters, and
 mussels) that have the body bilaterally symmetrical, compressed, and
 housed within the mantle and that build up a shell whose right and
 left parts are connected by a hinge over the animal's back — lamelli-

corn \-lä-m-äl- n, pl lamellae \-lä-m-äl- n (1843): of, relating to, or belonging
 to a taxonomic group (Lamellicornia) of beetles (as a dung beetle and a
 bark beetle) that are characterized by 5-jointed tarsi and club-shaped
 antennae — lamellicorn n

lam \-lä-m-äl- n, pl lamellae \-lä-m-äl- n (1819): having the form of a thin plate



lamb 3a: A wholesale cuts:
 1 leg, 2 loin, 3 rack, 4 breast,
 5 shank, 6 shoulder; B retail
 cuts: a leg, b sirloin chops
 and roast, c loin chops, rolled
 loin roast, d patties and
 chopped roast, e rib chops,
 crown roast, f ribs, stew,
 and stuffed or rolled breast,
 g shoulder roast, shoulder
 chops, h neck slices, i
 shanks, j blade chops, k arm
 chops

la-ment \-lä-m-ent- vb [MF & L; MF lamenter, fr. L lamentari, fr.
 lamentum, n., lament; akin to ON lömr loon, L latrare to bark, Gk
 leros nonsense] v (15c): to mourn aloud: WAIL ~ vt 1: to express
 sorrow or mourning for often demonstratively: MOURN 2: to regret
 strongly ~ syn see DEPLORE

lament n (1591): 1: a crying out in grief: WAILING 2: DIRGE, ELEGY
 3: COMPLAINT

la-men-table \-lä-m-ent-ä-bäl, lä-m-ent-ä- adj (15c): 1: that is to be
 regretted or lamented: DEPLORABLE 2: expressing grief: MOURNFUL
 — la-men-table-ness n — la-men-table-ly \-blä- adv

la-men-ta-tion \-lä-m-ent-ä-shən- n (14c): an act or instance of lament-
 ing

La-men-ta-tions \-shən- n pl but sing in constr: a poetic book on the
 fall of Jerusalem in canonical Jewish and Christian Scripture — see
 BIBLE table

la-ment-ed \-lä-m-ent-äd- adj (1611): mourned for — la-ment-ed-ly adv
 la-mia \-lä-mä-ä- n [ME, fr. L, fr. Gk, devouring monster — more at
 LEMUR] (14c): a female demon: VAMPIRE

lamin or lamini- or lamino- comb form; lamina (laminar)
 lam-i-na \-lä-m-ä-nä- n, pl -näe \-nä-, -hi- or -nas [L] (1656): 1: a thin
 plate or scale: LAYER 2: the expanded part of a foliage leaf 3: one
 of the narrow thin parallel plates of soft vascular sensitive tissue that
 cover the flesh within the wall of a hoof

lam-i-nal \-lä-m-än-ä- adj (1825): LAMINAR

lamina pro-pria \-prä-prä-ä- n, pl laminae pro-pri-ae \-prä-ä-, -i- [NL,
 lit., lamina proper] (1937): a highly vascular layer of connective tissue
 under the basement membrane lining a layer of epithelium
 lam-i-nar \-lä-m-ä-när- adj (1811): arranged in, consisting of, or resem-
 bling laminae

laminar flow n (1935): streamline flow in a fluid near a solid boundary
 — compare TURBULENT FLOW

lam-i-nar-ia \-lä-m-ä-ner-ä-, -när-ä- n [NL] (1848): of a genus
 (Laminaria) of large chiefly perennial kelps with an unbranched cylin-
 drical or flattened stipe and a smooth or convoluted blade; broadly:
 any of various related kelps (order Laminariales) — lam-i-nar-i-an
 \-ä-n-ä- adj or n

lam-i-nar-in \-lä-m-ä-ner-än-, -när-ä- n [ISV laminar- (fr. NL Laminaria)
 + -in] (ca. 1931): a polysaccharide that is found in various brown
 algae and yields only glucose on hydrolysis

lam-i-nate \-lä-m-ä-nät- vb -nated-, -nating vt (1665): 1: to roll or
 compress into a thin plate 2: to separate into laminae 3 a: to
 make (as a windshield) by uniting superposed layers of one or more
 materials b: to unite (layers of material) by an adhesive or other
 means ~ vi: to divide into laminae — lam-i-na-tor \-nät-ör- n

lam-i-nate \-nät-, -nät- adj (1668): 1: consisting of laminae 2: be-
 ing or covered with laminae

lam-i-nate \-nät-, -nät- n (1939): a product made by laminating
 lam-i-nated \-nät-äd- adj (1665): 1: LAMINATE 1 2 a: composed of
 layers of firmly united material b: made by bonding or impregnating
 superposed layers (as of paper, wood, or fabric) with resin and com-
 pressing under heat

lam-i-na-tion \-lä-m-ä-nä-shən- n (1676): 1: the process of laminating
 2: the state of being laminated 3: a laminate structure 4: LAMINA

lam-i-ni-tis \-lä-m-ä-nit-äs- n [NL] (ca. 1843): inflammation of a lamina
 esp. in the hoof of a horse

Lam-mas \-lä-m-äs- n [ME Lammasse, fr. OE hlāfmasse, fr. hlāf loaf,
 bread + masse mass; fr. the fact that formerly loaves from the first
 ripe grain were consecrated on this day] (bef. 12c): 1: August 1 orig.
 celebrated in England as a harvest festival — called also Lammass Day
 2: the time of the year around Lammass Day

Lammastide n (14c): LAMMAS 2

lam-mer-gei-er or lam-mer-geyer \-lä-m-är-gi-(ä-)r- n [G lammergerier]
 (1817): a large Eurasian vulture (Gypaetus barbatus aureus) that oc-
 curs in mountain regions from the Pyrenees to northern China and in
 flight resembles a huge falcon

lamp \-lämp- n [ME, fr. OF lampe, fr. L lampas, fr. Gk, fr. lampain to
 shine; akin to ON leiptr lightning] (13c): 1 a: a vessel with a wick for
 burning an inflammable liquid (as oil) to produce artificial light b:
 any of various devices for producing light or heat 2: a celestial
 body 3: a source of intellectual or spiritual illumination

lamp-black \-bläk- n (1598): a finely powdered black soot deposited in
 incomplete combustion of carbonaceous materials and used chiefly as a
 pigment (as in paints, enamels, and printing inks)

lamp-brush chromosome \-lämp-brəsh- n [trans of G lampebürste-
 chromosom, fr. lampebürste brush for cleaning oil lamps] (1911): a
 greatly enlarged pachytene chromosome that has apparently fila-
 mentous granular loops extending from the chromomeres and is charac-
 teristic of some animal oocytes

lam-per eel \-lämp-pär- n [alter. of lamprey] (1709): LAMPREY

lamp-light \-lämp-plit- n (14c): the light of a lamp

lamp-light-er \-ör- n (1750): one that lights a lamp

lam-poon \-lämp-pün- n [F lampoon] (1645): SATIRE 1; specif: a harsh
 satire usu. directed against an individual

lampoon vt (1657): to make the subject of a lampoon: RIDICULE —
 lam-poon-er n — lam-poon-ery \-pün-(ä-)rē- n

lamp-post \-lämp(p)-pöst- n (1790): a post supporting a usu. outdoor
 lamp or lantern

lam-prey \-lämp-prē-, -prä- n, pl lampreys [ME, fr. OF lampreie, fr. ML
 lampreda] (12c): any of an order (Hyperoptia) of aquatic vertebrates
 that are widely distributed in temperate and subarctic regions in both
 fresh and salt water and resemble eels but have a large suctional mouth
 — called also lamprey eel

lamp-shell \-lämp-shel- n [fr. the resemblance of the shell and its pro-
 truding peduncle to an ancient oil lamp with the wick protruding]
 (1854): BRACHIOPOD

lam-ster \-lämp(st)-stär-, also lam-is-ter \-lä-m-ä-stär- n [lam + -ster]
 (1904): a fugitive esp. from the law

\ä\ but \ä\ kitten, F table \är\ further \ä\ ash \ä\ ace \ä\ cot, cart
 \ä\ out \ch\ chin \el\ bet \e\ easy: \g\ go \i\ hit \i\ ice \j\ job
 \j\ sing \ö\ go \ö\ law \oi\ boy \th\ thin \th\ the \ü\ loot \ü\ foot
 \y\ yet \zh\ vision \ä, ä, ö, æ, œ, u, ü, \ see Guide to Pronunciation